when you get far back from the streams, where you find

when you get far back from the standard sand and barrens.

Many who go there to settle will finally find homes in this State, or cross the Rocky Mountains.

The principal reason of this is a general scarcity of timber throughout these Territories; this in time will be overcome by the use of coal, hedging, and the growth of young timber, and every foot of these rich valleys will bud and blossom as the rose, as the iron horse with a hissing sport bounds through the defies, on its way to or returning from the Pacific, laden with the silks, Cashmero, and precious things from Chica, Japan and the Indies.

"A good time is coming, boys. "A good time is coming, beys, Wait a little longer."

Up, stir lively, work bravely, and pull together, and rou will be fortunate if upon the route of this stupendous thoroughfare.

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Fuesday, April 18, 1854. The nomination of Mr. Angell, as Consul to Honolulu, joicing over his defeat. This is a severe blow to Mr.

Mesers. Jones and Dawson baving returned, an attempt

was made to galvanize the Gadsden Treaty.

Mr. Richandson is prepared with his new Nebraska bill. He will spring the trap by the previous question.

Senators Case and James have left for home-the former

in consequence of the death of his son in law. The reported resignation of Mr. Daniels, Minister at Turin, is premature. He has not signified his intention to

#### XXXIIID CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

XXXIIID CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of the American Statistical Association praying that copies of all documents printed by Congress may be farnished them.

Mr. SUMNER presented remonstrances from Windsor, Vermont, sgainst the payment of the Amistad Claim.

Mr. COOPER presented eight potitions in favor of the crection of a post office in Philadelphia; also remonstrances, and the proceedings of two public meetings in Pennsylvania against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. CASS presented a memorial from Jewish citizens, asking that an effort may be made to scoure religious toleration to Americans in fereign countries.

Mr. C. said: It affords me much pleasure to present a petition from a number of American citizens of the Hebrew faith, who devire to unite with their Christian fellow-citizens in asking the interposition of Government to secure to all our countryme; abroad the rights of religious worthip. This union in order to promote the accomplishment of this great object, is a happy illustration of the spirit of equality and toleration which marks our institutions. Persecuted for centuries with bitter hostility, subjected to a tyramy, both civil and religious, more oppressive than that endured by any other people, driven from the promised land granted to their forefathers, the separate existence to this day of the Children of Israel, is a peptual miracle, establishing the truth of their history as well as of our religion, forefold, as it was, in the earliest period, and seen, as it still is, is the latest. In their migrations they have at length reached a continent unknown to the Patriarche, by whose rivers they may sit down without weeping, to use the language of their Psalmists, even when remembering Zion, and where the law secures equal rights to all, be they Jew or Gentle. Exposed as the members of this persuasion yet are in portions of Europe and America, both Catholic and Protestant, to the most library process of the position of our et

countries, may receive the bracht of the feature was referred.

Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the further Settlement of Spanish claims under the Florida treaty.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill regulating the pay of pension agents, and the settlement of their accounts.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a Marine Hospital at Dubuque, Iowa. Adopted.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill for the relief of Burlington University, Iowa. Taken up and passed.

Mr. WALKER moved to take up the Homestead bill. Agreed to.

Mr. PETTIT said that his head and heart both united Mr. PETTIT said that his head and heart both united in giving this bill the warmest support. It coupled patrictism with interest. He gave a history of a similar provision by the Egyptians, the Jews and the Spartans, and its wholesome and beneficial effects while continued. He showed that had Rome given her plebeins an interest in the land, they would have been an everlasting protection to her from outward enemies. He thought that one million expended in giving the people a permanent interest in the land, was more beneficially expended for national defences than one hundred millions would be in creeting fortifications or supporting standing armies.

The bill was then postponed until to morrow.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs into the expediency of allowing the several States to return to the General Gevernment all the fint look small arms, and receive in heat thereof percussion muskets and rifles manufactured by the United States. Adopted.

The bill allowing the exchange of School Lands in Alabama was taken up and passed.

The bill allowing the exchange of Salort laboratory and passed.

The bill providing for the final settlement of claims of Officers of the Revolutionary Army was taken up debated, and postponed.

At 1½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive session and remained until 4 o'clock, when the doors were opened

and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill increasing the salaries of the clerks and other officers in the Executive Departments.

Mr. JONES moved an amendment that nothing in the bill shall be construed to make the appropriation for any period beyond the present fiscal year. As the bill stood, the appropriation was permanent.

Mr. ROBBINS was willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. RAGE said that he had received a communication from clerks employed in the Brocklyn Navy Yard, requesting him to use his influence to have their salaries increased. He saw no reason why this should be denied, as prices of living are as high there as here. He should introduce a section accordingly.

Mr. PHELLIPS said, as prices of living have increased everywhere, the whole subject should be considered as applicable to all localities, and therefore moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Negatived 59 against \$7.

tived 59 sgainst 87.

Mr. JONES'S amendment, and one leaving the promomotion of Clerks to the discretion of the heads of depart

ments, were adopted.

Mr. SAGE (N. Y ) ineffectually endeavored to add an amendment increasing the salaries of Clerks in the Brogk-lyn Navy Yard 20 per cent.

After some further proceedings the bill was passed by

Yeas 76, Nays 65.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) introduced a bill to enable the

Mr. LANE (Oregon) introduced to people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, and provide for the admission of such State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill as returned from the Senate

West Point Academy bill as returned from the Senate with amendments.

That appropriating \$20,000 for a cavalry exercise hall was discussed by Messrs. Sage, Bissell, Peckham and Taylor of Ohio in favor, and Messrs. Haven, Benson, Beyere, Lilly, Jones of Tennessee and Smith of Virginia in opposition to it. The main point involved was whether such a hall was necessary to teach cavalry exercise.

During the debate, Mr. LEFCHER said there was such a great difference between his Democratic friends, that he was bothered as to how to vote. Here were military gentlemen on both sides of the House, one entertaining different opinions from another. There were experiments going on at Judiciary square, and he therefore proposed that they all visit Francom's Hippodrome, to see exactly how riding works in a house. [Lughter] They would then be enabled to vote understandingly.

The question was taken on the Senate's amendment, but no quorum voted, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

# THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 18, 1854. The Virginia delegation did not withdraw from the Southern Convention, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, but a resolution was withdrawn, on account of Virginia declaring that if the Convention recommended the squandering of lands on railroad projects, that State would never sgain count as nee Southern Commercial Conventions.

#### DEATH OF EX-SENATOR KNIGHT. PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

Nehemiah R Knight Governor of Rhode Island from 1817 to 1821, and Serator in Congress from 1821 to 1841, died in this city this morning.

# DEATH OF CAPT. CANFIELD.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

Capt. Candeld of the Topographical Bureau, and son inlaw of Gon. Cass, died at his residence in Detroit this morning.

THE OPPOSITION TELEGRAPH PROJECT AGAIN. Augusta, Me, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.
Although Messrs Hudson and Titcomb's project for se-Although Mesers. Hudson and Theomb's project for se-curing the right of way through this State for an opposi-tion Telegraph Line fon the plea that the present Halifax Lines are too much under the influence of the Associated Press), has been denied, on two occasions, at the present

Session of the Legislature, by almost an unanimous vote in both Houses, yet, the friends of the measure to-day succeeded again, for the third time, in getting the bill before the Senate, by one of those tricks which have characterized the operations of the secret managers of the project from the first. A single Senator was found to whife in their absence, the members and managers of the Associated Press, but his harangue had no other effect than to disgoat all sensible and fair minded men, and the bill was again rejected by, with one or two exceptions, an unanimous vote in a full House. This decision, arrived at three times successively, is complimentary to the management of the existing lines, and conveys a pointed rebuke to those mediers in Boston and New York, who, without knowing anything of the facts in the matter, have permitted themselves to be made tools of by a set of speculators, who are seeking the advancement of their private interests at the expense of the countered of the country.

THE COCHITUATE BANK.

Boston, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

Some proceedings took place before Judge Shaw this forencen relative to the suspension of the Cochituate Bank, which resulted in the appointment of temporary receivers, who will report on Thursday next. It is believed that the bank will shortly resume business.

The bill amendatory of the Liquor law was passed to be engrossed in the House to day, without debate, by a vote of 152 year to 124 nays. It has yet to pass the Sea its.

The weather here continues cold and very disagreeable.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

New Oblights, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

A race took place here to day in three mile heats, and was won by "Mary Taylor," who did the distance in five minutes and thirty five seconds, being the fastest time yet.

THE GALE AT NORFOLK.

Norrolk, Monday, April 17, 1854.

A strong north east cale has been raying here for 36 hours. The steamer Roanoke left Hampton Roads this morning. The steamer Jamestown has arrived all well.

NOMINATING ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N Y Tribane PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 18 1854. The nominating elections were held by the Democrats last night, but the official returns have been held back in many precincts. There is no doubt that Richard Vsax is the nomines for Mayor over John Robins, the pe. of the Federal Administration, and Col. Wm. C. Patierson, the delight of the runsellers on account of his treachery to the cause of prohibition. William Badger, Eq. is doubtless ahead for Controller. The race between John Cadwa ader and William L. Hirst for City Soliciter is close, and

MARINE AFFAIRS.

so is it between George C. Leidy and Christopher Mason

PROBABLE WRECK. Information was received in town yesterday that a ship of 200 or 900 tuns burden went ashere in the storm on Sat urday night, on Lorg Beach nine miles below Barnegat Inlet. She was first seen at 7 o'clock on Sauday morning. about 200 yards from the beach, with her foremast gone, and the sea breaking wildly over. She appeared to have upward of a hundred people on deck, who were all huddled together at the stern, to escape the waves, which continually washed over her fraund part. The wieck master,

the versel, as soon as the gale somewhat absted.

The versel has painted ports, and is supposed to be an with her forward part somewhat depressed, it was supposed she had cither broken her back or had fetched up on the bar There were no sails on the yards, and the rigging

appeared to be very much damaged.

Two schoeners were ashere in the same vicinity. One was thumping over Barnegat Shoals, and would probably go to pieces. The other had been driven high upon the beach above Barnegat

There were two other ships observed at the time, about

five miles from land, and it was feared they would also be driven ashore. They both appeared to be endeavoring to claw off, but the gale was blowing with such tremendous violence that it was doubtful if they could succeed. CLIPPER-SHIP NIGHTINGALE.

This sharp vessel is preparing for a voyage to Australia, East River, below Wall st. She was built at Portsmouth. N. H. in 1851, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 171 feet : breadth of beam, 36 feet : depth of hold 18 feet : and 1,066 tuns burden. Her cabin is very neatly arranged, and the ship will accommodate 200 passengers. Mr. Cameron recently made an arrangement with the Posimus ter-General to carry the United States mails to Australia once a month, and the Nightingale will probably leave this port on the 25th iest.
TRIAL TRIP OF THE ORIZABA.

The new steamship Orizaba, Capt. Lawless, sailed down the Bay yesterday on a trial trip. She is destined for the trade between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

A schooper is ashore off Squan, name unknown, near the

The steaming Achilles left for the Underweiter at 12 o'clock and the Titan for Barnegat at 10 o'clock last night. The Underwriter is one of the largest class of packet-ships (about 1,400 tuns) She has many passengers on board and a Liverpool cargo. She is owned by Kermit &

The ship Underwriter is ashere seven miles south of Squam, and head off shore with all her soils set, apparently sound. The Roanoke, from Norfolk, and the Tolegraph, of of the Constant State of the Squam, and head off shore with all her soils set, apparently sound. The Roanoke, from Norfolk, and the Tolegraph, of of the Constant State in State in the City of New-York." sound. The Roanoke, from Norfolk, and the Telegraph, of Sandy Hook, make this report,

[By Telegraph ]
THE HIGHLANDS, Tuesday, April 18—Sandawa. The ship Underwriter, Capt Shipley, from Liverpool, went ashere lest night about four miles from Squan Inlet. She lays easy, head to sea, on the outer bar, and has farled all her sails. Large quantities of tin and pig iron have been thrown overboard. The vessel is tight

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ORNAMENT. Boston, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.
The schooner Ornament, from Portland to Boston, went

ashere last night at Nantucket, and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved.

The weather has cleared up and turned quite mild. The snow is rapidly disappearing.

# THE LATE JOHN S. SKINNER.

Our readers are familiar with the name of John S. Skin-SER. For nearly a half century prior to his death, which occurred in 1851, he was identified with many of the prominent movements of the day having reference to the welfare of the industrial classes. As projector and editor of the first agricultural journal in the United States, he acquired an empent distinction, and gave an impetus to the interests of agriculture which will be felt down to the latest period

Like many men who have been useful to the world. Col. Skinner died poor, and those who had been dependent upon him were in a measure thrown upon the charities of a cold world. His estimable widow found a residence in the family of her beloved mother, whose death a short time since has deprived Mrs. Skinner of a home, and frus-

Since the death of Col. Skinner a desire has been fre quently expressed to perpetuate his memory by a monu-ment, and more recently the project has assumed a form which warrants its success. A committee of gentlemen undertaken to raise \$6,000, \$1,000 to be appropriated to ward a block of marble to be placed in the National Mounment at Washington and \$5,000 as a donation to Mrs. Skin-

ward a block of marble to be placed in the National Mounment at Washington and \$3,000 as a donation to Mrs. Skinner. The following gendemen are the Acting Committee
for bringing these objects before the American public
Heavy C Carey, Esq. Chaliman) the venerable George Washington Park Costa, the Hon Namball P Wilder, President of the U.S.
Agricalizaria Society Be. Hon James M Perter, President of the Coporate Connection Easton, Penn, Dr. M. Philips, a distinrathed publicant of the President of Marina,
Park Control of Easton, Penn, Dr. M. W Philips, a distinrathed publicant of the Nr. State Agricultural Society, Rosswell C.
T. Esq. of Paterson, N. J., a dashinguished in porter and breeder
of stock the Hon. Allen Trimble, ex. Governor of Oldio Dr. Affect
Langdon, Elwyn, Precident of the Pennsyleant Agricultural Society,
Penns Agricultural book spublisher of New Yora; G Signik Staward,
End, ex. President of the Moutgomery County (Penns). Actival Star Society, Sel. J. Perly Poore, Key, of the Indian Hill Islam and
member of the ex. Com of the U.S. Agricultural Society is
Beel J. Perly Poore, Key, of the Indian Hill Islam and
member of the ex. Com of the U.S. Agricultural Society; Bell J. Perly
Bernard Comment of the Common Glee. Washingson, and editor of De
Bow's Review. David S. Brown Esq. metchant, and President of
the Philadelphia Bord of Triede the Hon. John Pertins. J.
Member of Congress from Locieturas Samuel Sanda, Feg. of
the American Farmer, and Secretary of the Maryland Sanda Agricultural
Society; D. Jav Bro me, Esq., an hor of the Asia of
the American Farmer, and Secretary of the Maryland Sanda Agricultural
Society of the State is Devianted Department of the Scient
Weil Book and Head of the Agricultural Society is
of the extensive farm and garden secretary of the Maryland Sanda
ware Book and Head of the Agricultural Society. Philadelphia, the Hon A. O. Brown. Boy John Jones, of Dela Wright, Esq. merchant of Baltimere May Sanda Sanda, Proorthe extensive farm and garden secretary of the Sand

amount, and to which they desire to call particular aften-

amount, and to which they continue to the ration of the ration States.

We desire to have six thousand persons in the ration States as beethe not less than two dollars each toward the object, and for every two dollars that subscribed, the desor shall receive a wealty volume of The Flooga, it alone and the dural, the periodical which cour friend was engaged in all less at the time of his death, the solume beginning with the July Younbee, and contaming a periodic of Mr. Skimer, engaged from a Jaguerrostype taken a few days lefter his death, with a histographic. Seatch written by Resignain Perloy Porce, Eng from materials fair orded by Mr. Stinner non-tail a few days before the close of his wear full life. The number

prisement of the practice many objects insertance by the month of the month of the same time recovers a full equivalent for the month be extributed.

Shall a block which he accomplished! Shall a block which shall perpense the memory of a great became as fail man be placed in the Washington Sectional Monthment and the which heart be made to reloce in the receipt of a direction which soul collect heart for many the mode of the collect heart for the same and the which commend themselves so extractly to every feeling sear, shall be suffered to full to want of the very small amount which they ask each advised but twice or thries that number of persons can be found in our instead but twice or thries that number of persons can be found in our instead but twice or thrie that number of persons can be found in our instead but twice or thrie that number of persons can be found in our instead but twice or thrie that number of persons can be found in our instead but twice or thrie that number of persons can be found in our instead of the contribute of triing sum of two dollars such low and of jects which commend theirs rives supportately to very person's extent of justice and benevolence. If apportioned among the States, it would require has then two hundred as between to each State in the Linear, and the divided among the counties less than even to each of the centiles contacted our substant of this object may be addressed to Mynos Fixen Eaq. Office of The Plange, the Linear and the devil No. O Sornes the New York, whom they have constituted their significant for the persons of that persons of the published in the less tunner of the volume, beginning in July sent, and which it to be suited each present contribution two delices.

We commend the subject to the readers of Line Trans-

UNE. The Committee earnestly desire that the responses should be prompt, as they wish, with as little delay as possible to pisce the block in the hands of an arrisan and also gladden the heart of the widow by tendering her substantial proofs of the estimation in which her de

RELATING TO THIS CITY AND VICINITY THAT FAILED TO BECOME LAWS. The following is a list of the bills which were killed in

consequence of not having passed both Houses of the recent Legislate: BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND NOT BY THE

AND THE SENATE AND NOT BY THE ASSEMBLY.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the dividing line between the Sairce of New-Earth and Construction the New-York and Harlem Railroad Consensy's line, passed May 11, 1886, by a two-thirds voto. Passed April 4. An Act to increase the number of Wreckmasters, in the County of Scholk. Passed April 3.

An Act to amend as left entitled. "An Act to authorize the construction of a Canal in the City of Brooklyn, for desirings and offer purposes," passed Merch 6, 1849. Passed April 19.

An Act to prevent the sale of unwhilesome or impure Milk. Passed April 19.

An Act to prevent the sale of unwhilesome or impure Milk. As Act more officiability to manner traffiching in Landon.

Parsed April 13

An Act more effectually to prevent trafficking in Lotteries Lexibery
Policies and Gift Discributions. Passed April 13

An Act to incorporate the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank. Passed

An Act to energe in Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the New-York are Have Steam Navigation Co". Passed April 1: An Act authorizing the Supervisors of New York to raise \$75,000 c meet charges system Evando Health Passed April 13. An Act to incorporate the American Political Statistic Associapill 14 ting excessions to the City of New York. Passed April 14.
As Act to incorporate "The Inventor's Business Co. of New-York" Pessed April 6.
An Act to smen! an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Six-penny Savings Bank of the City of New-York." Passed April 13. BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND NOT BY THE

SENATE.

An Act to amend chapter two impired and twenty few, of the laws of 1873 emitted "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, and for the resultion of the Marine Hospital," passed April 15, 1853.

of April 4
Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act in relation to Jurors in City of New-York," peaced June 20, 1253. Passed Feb. 48.
Act in relation to the examination of Witnesses. Passed farch 50.

An Act in relation to the office of the Register of Deeds of the Sity and County of New York Fassed March 1.

An Act in relation to the records of deeds in certain cases. Passed durch 20. An Act to provide for inquiring into the causes of fires, and to pre-

intendiffer. Amended so as to apply to the Counties of Onon-giverne, Cheming Pais and Rockland. Passed March— a Act in relation to the cutles of Police Justices and their Clarks the officer of Police Courts in the Cny of New York. Passed Merch 72.

An Act in relation to the oriminal Courts in the City and County of New York. Fresh April 11.

An Act to an end the act entitles. "An Act to establish fire limits, "and the none of sorms prevention of ores in the City of Brouklun" breast April 16.

I for Passed April 14.

An Act to amond the sixteen the section of title second, chapter fifth of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Passed April 19.

An Act to relation to the redemption of non-resident lands sold for taxes. Possed April 19.

fifth of the second part of the redemption of non-trees.

At Ac in relation to the redemption of non-trees.

Itage Provid April 13

An Act relative to the rights of nastried women. Passet April 13

An Act relative to the rights of nastried moments arrived to the province time.

Wilnessen in so the Posses April 3.

An Act is relation to and reducing the several acts relating to the Distant Courts in the City of New York into one act. Passed April 3.

An Act for the more perfect organization of the Police Department in the City of New York. Passed April 13.

An Act to smooth the Charter of "the Church Charty Foundation" in the County of Kings on as to enable the effects and managers of the Orginan Acytom to place children surrespected thereto, to

Asset of March 19
An Act or reprol the Act entitled "Ar Act to regulate the rate of
what is not incheins in the Citize of New York and Brooklyn"
sessed Arril 19, 1852. Fassed Agril 8
An Act to regulate the tare on Raw Cotton sold in bales. Passed
An Act to regulate the tare on Raw Cotton sold in bales.

April 3 An Act to create a fund in aid of the New York Javenile Asylum. Passed April 5.

An Act to regulate the taking of recognizances in the City and County of New York upon charges of felony, and to extend the provisions of the Code of Processure to proceedings in furfeiture of the Act to amend an Act en'itled "An Act to incorp rate the Man-sh Savings Institution " Passed April 10, 1150. Passed April 4.

#### THE BARK GRAPESHOT AND LAWS MUS-KETS

From The New-Orleans Doits of April II.

By far the most exciting question now before the American people refers to the disposition and whereabouts of those mysterious muskets which, it is said, our enterprising fellow clitzen, Geo. Law, purchased from the United States Government. These formidable weapons have been on the point of going of some half dozen times, but had uniformly missed fire, until, very recently, they half become quite a drag in the extensive assortment of Mr. George Law's worldly possessions. Once it was quite confidently given out that Kosenth half secured these arms for the redemption of Hungary. Mr. Law, in a very racy letter in reply to some queries respecting his purposes, gave some color to the report of their Hungarian destination. Next it was quite confidently stitled that they had been secured for Cuba. Then Mazzini it was removed was in treaty for them. Santa Anna, it was also whispered, greatly needed them to sustain his assumption of imperial dignity. Then it was quite authentically stated that George Sanders, the chief steker of the European revolutionary engins in London, bad schieved a wonderful bargain in passing these weapons off to his brother conspirators, at a rate which allowed Mr. Law a very large profit, and the enterprising and intriguing George quite independent of that \$13.000 a year, which he hopes will fall into the hands of the best fellow in America. Lastly, it was declared that these muskets were to be used in the great modern crusade in favor of the Intideal and Mahommedans, against their Christian enemies, and the turbanod Turks were to be exposed to the peril of standing behind these formidable muskets. In this perplexing state of the rumors respecting these important arms an incident recently occurred in New York which contributed to inflame public curiosity on this subject. One day Geo. Law sent for Capt. Baxter, his favorite Captain—who has seemany friends in this city, where he is known as one of the jolllest of fellows, and most reliable of salis—and sa From The New-Orleans Deits of April 11.

the jolliest of fellows, and most reliable of salts—and said to him:

"Baxter, I want you to go and buy me a clipper, the fissest you can find, not less than 400 tans, which can go to New Orleans in steamer time:

"Aye, aye, sir," was Baxter's only reply. Forthwith he proceeded to the docks, where his attention had been directed to a very next, bran new clipper, just built, of the description and tunnage required by Law. She was called the Grapeshot. Baxter examined her from stem to stern, and in his five boxeo declared that "she was the thing."

He asked her price, reported it to Law, and the latter, without leoking at the purchase, give his check for the price, \$18,000? The next order was that Baxter should go aboard, make up a crew, and prepare to sail at a moment's notice. These orders were promptly obeyed, when a besty freight in boxes was seen aboard, which was chirted on her manifest as seascable hardware for St. Thamas or a market. Suddenly the Grapeshot shot out of the harbor of New York, to the great wonderment of all the quadaware and newspaper people, whose most sails factory conclusion was that he was bound to Constantineple. In eleven days after leaving New York Harbor, though encountering the severest northers, the Grapeshot of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of the month of the Mississipped and in a few of t nople. In eleven days after leaving New York Harbor, though encountering the severest northers, the Grapeshot anchored off the mouth of the Mississippi, and in a few boars Capt. Beater was enjoying the company of his old friends in this city; and the Grapeshot still lies off the Balize. Though her movements are so dark and secret to all the test of our community, there was one individual who was not to be casely a mapping. He was the Spanish Corsul, who no sooner saw in that piratical journal. The Leve, the announcement of the arrival of the Grapeshot with four supportable cargo than he must needs charter the

already troubled mind of Peznals, and throw the "ever "faithful Isle" into an arony of terror and exchement. Such are the only anthentic facts that we have yet been

FATAL ACCIDENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILEGAD We learn that the train from Albany last night ran over the flag mas stationed on the road at Peakskill, and killed him

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-FARMERS' CLUB.

APRIL 18-Judge Livingston in the Chair. Mr. Maios read several papers : one from Belfour states that the pollen of some plants retains vitality many years. while others do not live as many hours. Tender plants are rendered more hardy by hybridization.

A pale green glass is best for conservatories.

The subject of the day was then taken up and discussed at length, much to the gratification of the meeting.

Solos Romsson said he had proposed this question to the Club for the purpose of awakening discussion, not only here but among farmers generally, that they might be induced to think of the enormous tax self-indicated upon
themselves for needless fences. The late Nicholess Riddle
made out a case from ceases figures, graving that the
around sum wasted in Pounsylvania to keep fences in repeir, was more than ten millions of dollars a year, and
there is no doubt but that sum may be multiplied by the
rumber of State in the Union, masting more than \$500,
000,000 worth of labor annually expended upon the fences
of the United States. The question to be considered
is, how much of this is wasted. Look at these facts—more
items in the general account. Within an hour of this
room I have seen a farm divided into lots of one to five
acres by heavy stone walls. It is moderate to calculate
ten feet lost to cultivation for each line of fence, and that
they cost a collar a rod to build, and ten per cost, upon
that ever after to keep in repair. "But," says the stone
wall advecate, "they were built to get rid of the stone—
nothing else could be done with them." That is not so.
Half of that very form has a wet soil, and every acre here, but among farmers generally, that they might be inwall advocate, "they were built to get rid of the stonenothing else could be done with them." That is not so.
Haif of that very farm has a wet soil, and every sore
would be doubled in value by underliming,
and if every foot of these stone-walls had
been buried at the same cost of building, the farm
would be worth this day twice as much as it could be sold
for, with its miles of fence. Farms are common all over
the country where the fence is worth more than the land.
Let us start south from here and book at the poor farmers of
New Jersey, Penreylvania and Delaware. It is no won
der they are poor, for every hundred of rails cost the poor,
taxed farmer from seven to ten dollars, and it keeps him
poor to keep his farm fenced. For what! That a few
poor, pigs, or kangaroe cowe, may starve and fence. This is in accordance with all my experience with thorn hedges. The late A. J. Downing had one around his beautiful place at Newburgh. When it was in its prime, it was a passable substitute for a fence. A pig, a calf, or a goose that would hesitate now to walk through it, is a poor goose; and so is any man who thinks a thern heege in this country a good permanent fence. In Virginia, I have seen a good deal of red cedar hedge. When young end thrifty it is very pretty, and being always green and close in appearance, cattle, either horned, or with bristles, do not get through it, until they try. Then they do. After it gets old, they do not try, they go through without half trying. A better hedge is made of the dead burghs of cedar, wottled between stakes. This kind of fence is very common in Lower Virginia. It is frequently built on the top common in Lower Virginia. It is frequently built on the top of a bank, thrown up from a dich two to fourficet deep on each side. That makes a good fence. True, it takes up some land, but what of that I land is planty in America, and if it were set we would soon fence in the Sandwich Islands. It makes no odds that a country has been do nuded of fercing timber, like parts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virgiois; or like the prarie land, that it never had any; people will fance it if they perish in the attempt—office are obliged to tence when they do not require it for their own use. I know one farmer in North Cerelina who has to keep thirty miles of fence to keep other fells cattle off of his land, without being benefited thirty of his a year, so far as his own stock is concerned. In Mississippi there is a kind of hedge that is an effectual barrier to all demestic animals, negroes included. It is made of the Cherekee rose vine—not bush—for the branches grow thirty or forty feet long. The flowers are white, single roses, with large yellow conters, and when in full bloom, amid the dark green foliage, the hedge is very heautiful. If you ask if I have any objection to this kind of hedge, I answer, none in the least as I own no land south of latitude 32 degrees, and it will not flourish north of that, and I am quite willing those who do should have a hedge that grows 25 feet high and 50 feet wide, and affords a good shelter for rats and other vermin, and occasionally takes fire, and being full of dead wood inside, it leaves the hedge row in a clean condition to build a rail fence and set out a new hodge. No part of the country expends so much labor in fencing as Mississippi and Coulsiana. The cotton plantations are

durability of rails does not exceed seven years. On some of the rich lends sumae and clder grow large enough to make rails. It is commonly calculated that it takes all the labor of a plantation one mouth a year to keep up the fences. Some of the sugar lands along the river are fenced at great expense, with cypress posts and rails, to keep out the cattle which run in the road. Upon the prairies of the West thousands of miles of sod fence have been made, but not ore root in a mile remains. When first built, as d fences are pretty good barriers against all stock, but they soon crumble to dust. It is a strange thing that people will had rails ten miles, and boards fifty miles, to build fence. Very few if any attempts have been made to dispense with all fence upon the prairie land. Massachusetts is about the only sensible. State I know of, for there you can raise a crop along side of a public highway without fencing it.

Prof. Marks said, it appears by the last census that we Prof Marks said, it appears by the last census that we had then 118,000,000 of acres of land is cultivation. It is a fair calculation to assume that this land is divided into an average of twenty acre fields, and that the labor of fencing, exclusive of materials is worth 50 cents a rod. This would be \$113 25 for every field, and \$670,766,273 for the whole, the simple interest of which will astonish any man who will make the calculation. This is a monstrous tax upon industry, beside the loss of land upon which the fence stands. I don't know how it is with others, but I cannot afford to lose the use of a strip six feet wide. Fields are cut up into small lots just from custom, without any reason. Carile are permitred to run in the road by custom—no law emptions it, and no Legislature dares to make such a law. I cannot afford to pasture cattle, because it is chapper to soil them; it may not be everywhere, but that is a subject for calculation. No one can afford it, unless upon very low priced lands. Osage Orenge Hedge is becoming very common in some places, but that is a matter of calculation whether it can be afforded. Mr. Randal told us here the other day that he has long lines of it upon his farm in Maryland, but is obliged to run a cutting plew along side to keep the roots within bounds as the roots run out twelve feet each way. I believe this kind of bedge will make a good fence if you can afford the room. Stone Walls may be built profitably in some places by making an underdrain under the wall. Wood Posts for ferce should all be Kyanized at the bottom, or set reversed from the upper end. It is best to Kyanize and not so expensive. The sleepers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were Kyanized and have lasted itwenty-three years. The wood treated with cornsive sublimate never strinks and swells or cracks. The beat way to char posts to ferce should all be Kyanized at the bottom, or set reversed from the way they grew, with corosive sublimate never strinks and swells or cracks. The beat way to char posts in the ground preserves them. Wire Fence has not yet answered the expectation. I commenced early and do not like to give up. I still hope that some plan will succeed yet. The difficulty is average of twenty-acre fields, and that the labor of fencing, exclusive of materials, is worth 50 cents a rod. This would

ered, 10 to 16 rails high. Owing to heat and ability of rails does not exceed seven years.

their living. It is actually a system of robbery, and there is a sort or mawkishness about people hesitating to abate the nuisance by legal means.

Mr Coleman gave a very lacid, explanation by models of the meaner of making the round picket-fence. He farm in Maryland is tenced with this kind almost entirely. The next subject will be the general Cultivation of Epring and Summer crops

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB.

The third anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club, with her seasonable cargo than he must needs charter the Adams Gray and dispatch her to Havana, to alarm the University, was held last evening in the large Chapel of composed of the students connected with the New York

the University buildings, in the presence of a brilliant audience, composed almost entirely of ladies. The body of the chapel and gulleries were densely crowded

At so'clock the exercises were commenced by the per-formance of a quickstep from "Don Pasquale," by Dod

formance of a quickstep from "Don Pasquale," by Dod worth's Band
Mr. Orosen W. Boyo, the President of the Society then delivered the Anniversary address. He said the recurrence of another anniversary in the history of the Chab, would, under any circumstances, be a seesen of pleasage to its members, and more especially is it so when we must make such favorable anspices, and with so much reason for congratulation, as we do to night. There has been much in the history of our course during the past year, which neturally excites within us the feeling that we are being bound more firmly together in the ties of friendship, and that our labors shall tend to the mutual benefit of each other. We have laid the foundation upon which we shall endeavor to erect an edidee of usefulness and renews, which, in time, may become fruitful of good works, blessings to ourselves and an extended advantage to others. The active energy of our members, coupled with its encouragement of our friends give good cause for hope that a name yet awaits us in the future. The speaker then proceeded to give a brief history of the Society, raviewing its benefits, alvan tages, &c., in connection with which he adverted to other societies or painted for a similar purpose. In such societies and he, the first step is taken which shall lead to renown—it is a path to fame, an avenue to excellence. If genins les contradied it is in the literary society that mass belongate our forms.

Lives of great men all remind us We may make our lives sabiline.

ESSAY Spring EDWD C. COPER.

ESSAY Spring EDWD C. COPER.

NOTERT FOR QUEENING EDWD C. COPER.

FOR JOY OF WISTER QUARKLES. H. S. Delworth
FERSY Public Opinion EDWD C. Taylor
TIMOTRIES QUIESTER Seek.

Meser Bowne and Keese in their poems, and Mr. Taylor in his crasty, siluded in a happy manner to the gailant conduct of Cant. Crick on the New York Pine.

conduct of Capt. Crighton, the New York Fire Department &c. The poems and essays were well written, and delivered in excellent style, eliciting loud and frequent sp-

This Presbytery of New York met on Monday morning at Mercerst. Church at 10 o'clock. The Moderator, the Rev. T RALSTON SMITH, opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev J. R. STRYKER read the minutes of the last meeting which, being amended, were adopted. The consideration of the commissioners and contingent

fund was then taken up, when a resolution was passed that

the congregations in connection with this Presbytery be requested to take up a collection in their different churches on or before the second Sabbath in May next. Rev. Dr. Hatfield read a circular dated Woodstock, Va., 25th September, 1853, from Rev. Wm. Torry, Chairman of the Winchester Presbetery Committee, staring that the agi-tation of the Slavery question had created a great deal of adenation between the Presbeterian breathren of the church at the North and South, and asking the Presbetery to send at the North and South, and asking the Presbetry to send a resolution to the General Assembly that it was inexpedient at the present time to agista the question of Slavery. The Doctor then said that the Senate of the Courches of New York and New Jersey had come to the resolution that the better way for the present would be not to take any action at all on the question. Some discussion arose as to how far such a resolution of agreeing with the Sanate would bind the different churches or individuals, and it was explained that such a resolution did not at all bind, and was only declaratory.

it was explained that such a recent discussion and was only declaratory.

The following resolution was then drawn up and proposed by Dr. Hatfield and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mills:

Resided, That without expression any opinion in respect to the
explained of the Treathiery of Winchester in their circular of
Sept. 37 they be referred to the action of the Synod of New York
and New Jersey on this neighbor at their meeting in October last, as
precluding the necessity of any further action on the part of this
Probyters.

Pre-byter.

The Bev Mr Smith opposed the motion, and said he thought that V the Pre-bytery had any opinion at all on the subject, they should give it. He did consider that there should be an expression of concurrence in the action of the Senate, but this gave no opinion as to whether this

broken, and the religious press at the South have supported faithless politicians, and as yet no southern pulpit has rebused this "Punle faith." In consequence of which some might consider they would be justified in taking such action as would rebuse the action of the brethren at the South for their concurrence in this iniquity. Yet he would be satisfied to let this matter pass for the present as whatever special action would be now taken on this subject might create bad feeling, and might be seen brought up for reconsideration, and thus in the present feverish state of the question, he would prefer to have no special action taken on the subject until the excitement at present subsisting had somewhat mobiled. country expends so much labor in fencing as Mis-sissippi and Louisiana. The cotton plantations are fenced with zig zag fence of oak rails, generally stake and referred, 10 to 16 rails high. Owing to heat and damp, the

taken on the subject until the excitement at present subsisting had somewhabenbeided.

The Rev. Dr. Pennington, Pastor of the First Colored
Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Prince and Marionste, said that he could conscientiously concur in the resolution proposed by Dr. Hatfield, as it bound no individual
to any particular course, nor interferred with the action
of the Churches. The resolution was then passed.

A resolution was then adopted that the next stated meeting of the Presbytery be opened at the Sixth st. Presbyterian Church on the evening of the first Sabbath in July,
with a sermen from the Moderator. The meeting then adjourned.

# EIGHTH WARD CITIZENS RALLY

In pursuance of a public call, a meeting was held last evening in the Spring et Hall, Spring et, to protest against the reappointment of George W. Matsell as Chiof of Police by the Police Commissioners, nine months before the expiring of his term. The hall was well filled, there being upward of one hundred persons present. The fol-lowing efficers were unanimously elected:

being upward of one hundred persons present. The following efficers were unanimously elected:

President—W.M. Forkers
Vice Presidents—James Prevoux, Pirst District; John Gause, Second District; S. P. Lathrop, Third District, Berjamin, Hendrickson, Fourth District; James Fowler, Fifth District; George A. Nurse, Sixth District; Wm. W. Winant, Seventh District; J. T. Foster, Eighth District; Secretarias—Jno Bennett, D. A. Williams, J. D. Graff, Mr. M. c. Mullers was the dist speaker. He knew nothing of the matter but what he saw in The Tisses. He thought Mr. Westervelt and Mr. Tillou would not be reclected. Mr. Matzell's appointment was objectionable; he had appointed Catholic policemen. An American Chief of Folice was required—one who would show no partiality to any man. He thought also that the appointment was illegal, the appointers having no power. He only wanted a man who would do his duty fairly and equally.

Mr. Haydock said: Mayor Westervelt and the men in office have made up their minds that they must go out of office. There are many men in this City as well qualified for Chief of Police as the present incumbent. I do not at tack any set of men, but speak just as an American citizen. The only question here is one of politics—which pup shall have the tire. Phink we will so train the American ow that by next fall she will allow no foreign calf to sack her. If Mr. Matsell were a Yankee, dyed in the wood, this appointing of him before the time would be unfair on the very face of it; that is my ground of objection. I deny that there is any law that gives them the power to do as they have done. Let them elset him, and all that will result is that we will elect a Mayor who will turn him out next fall. Mr. Haydock dwelt at some length on the importance to the public of the Police Department, and necessity of having it well conducted.

The Secretary read the following resolutions:

Wileyou We believe that the time has at last arrived what the citizes of Kaw York, without distinction of pray or see, should speak ou

erined and numbered as it has seen in politicians by schom, he is successful and a small cloque of bether-down politicians by schom, he is successful. Therefore

Resulted, Therefore

Resulted, The the good of the Police Department of the City, it has been administered by theo. W. Maxell for a understood in left-first raid dotally as worstly the name and simble of you City of New-York, notwell-bending that all the Mayors of is created as intered and earthed out his fragretic measures of delich with clubs, and purting uniforms on the men, and rigging telegra, where

wife cutts and putting uniform to the largest the issue of the Astorgioce Riot and we believe as we always have believed, that with a
proper manner the head of the Politic Department bisociated there
would have been prevented, as well as the murders, powdpies and
borglaries now minely occurring.
Easted. That we have noof exacen to believe 'had the bills which
were before the Legislature, this winter for reforemancy measures in
regard to the Police Department, who defeated mostly through the
inotigatings of the process incombent, sided, and abstited by a small

elique, who do not represent any class of the propie except thurs to whom "memoy" is God and who have always opposed allowing the power classes of people the right to rote on their public use the power classes of people the right to rote on their public officers and are now enforcement to provide retracted a lim which public to release to the power to rote to resent a lim Myor. Sentence Trust the three Contacts sources of Publics who now Myor. Sentence Trust the three Contacts sources of Publics who now Myor the appointment of 1,30 men in their hands have consummated the measure of their living the three Contacts and the work of the product of the living the public to the public time. W. Manifeld their time of the public time of time of the public time of the pub

to be used free; this fall to elect a Mayor to reappoint the present incumbert, we here pledge correlive and to real for any min who is in favor of retaining and respectation; the present Chief Research. That the claimers of the different Whatch is respected to all meetings to express their opinion of the orders attempted to be previously spen the people of this City.

The resolutions were carried without discent.

Mr. Rich was loudly called for. He said the old Righth never was called on that she was not ready to answer in her place. This appointment has been made before the prevent term had expired, although the incumbent holds his place only on enferance. A great deal has been done at Albany, as I know from a gentleman, an aquaintanno of mine. If a man can be elected by the people to the highest effice in the Criminal Court, why should not the people colect the Chief of the Police Rurean! What is the industries that has been brought to bear against the passage of a law which pleased at least a large portion of the police? Nothing but that of the capitalists holding store is unsurance companies and banks; and their motive is that they can get the incumbent to do whee they please. They would pay to have him secured in his alone. All we have to de is to resolve that there shall be such a man in the effice as we desire.

Mr. Places said Mr. Matsell one inefficient, and not be

office as we desire.

Mr. Panson said Mr. Marsell one inofficient, and not being born sud educated in this country, he cannot know what the American people want. We also want he said an independent man that will not ruce and to capitalita, as Mr. Matsell dead. He could have prevented the Astorpiace riots. The Mayor is a good, honest man, but Mr. Matsell leads him by the nose. Mr. Matsell has succombed to a foreign power, and placed on the palice duty mea who are perhaps not even naturalized. We want an American bread of Police, who will appoint Americans. Mr. Matsell is not fit for any office in a Republic, he is anstere and overbearing. Americans must rule their win country. You cannot send a newspaper or letter through the Fost Office saie, because the Postnaster General is a Catholic and an enemy of America. The influence is the same in the case of the Calof of Police. The people should elect flair own officers. The spirit of 76 is around and success is cortain. [Applause.] Let us have none but Americans in rule and authority! All we want is united action among all Americans. I do not think any but Americans born should hold offices, at least at present till you get full sway.—Applause.] Mr. Matsell will by and by be my bord the Pope, having his drilled slaves under him. It is very grating to me to have a foreigner, meivilized and unaturalized, order to do so and so. Remove the man and this will case. [Applause.]

It was moved and carried that the Resolutions be published in The Times, Herald and Biodget. Mr. Parsons and that The Herald was opposed to all the principles of the meeting and moved the substitution of The Appress for The Herald. The motion of substitution was carried, and the meeting adjourned. flor as we desire. Mr. Pauson said Mr. Matsell was insufficient, and not be

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The regular quarterly meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Firemen's Hall, Putter W. Exos, Esq. Freshding: G W. Whoeler, Recording Secretary After the usual business was disposed of the following gentlemen were proposed for membership Edwig Hunter, Joseph Myers, John Myers, Alva Spahinag, Goò. Case, James R Remsen, Jacob Reiss, all of Hose Co. No. 44; Charles Arkman and John T. Aguew, Hose Co. No. 44; Charles Arkman and John T. Aguew, Hose Co. No. 51; John Lynes, Hose Co. No. 9; Alex, McAgnew, Hose Co. No. 36; David Milliken, Hose Co. No. 40; Robert Fair, Hose Co. No. 4. Stephen Clark, Engine Co. No. 16; Charles E. Gildersleeve, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 26; Charles E. Gildersleeve, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 15; Samuel McCalleugh, Engine Co. No. 10.

The Report from the Delegates to the Fire Department having been received, the President made some very complimentary temarks on the character of four old members of the Fire Department, that had died since the last meeting. Two of them, Mr. Walter Welsh and Me. Hippolite Pelsiter were members of this Association. The other gentlemen Mr. Valentine Vandewater, was formerly Foremen of Engine Co. No. 13, and Justice Holson, of No. 12, who was St years of age, and died in the same Louse he was born. Mr. Saint Gardena, President of the French Fraterial Union made a few remarks agreeable to the last wish of Mr. Pelsiter, who requested he would attend this meeting and prosent them with a bottle he had preserved from the great fire that de-

Li was stated that before the next meeting the building would be pulled down and a new Hall crocked on three lots of ground—the corner stone to be laid on the day of the annual parade. The officers of this Association, to arrarie with the officers of the Fire Department where to hold their meetings during the robuilding.

After some conversation relative to publishing the History of the Fire Department, written by Mr. Engs, which was referred to the Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned.

was referred to the Executive Committee, the meeting Adjournal.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Committee on streets of the Board of Alderman mat yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of the Board of Alderman and continued the hearing relative to the extension and widening of the Bowery.

Freent, Alderman Drake and Blunt.

Mr Robert Donce spoke in opposition to the proposed extension. He sais that it lots would be affected by the extension. The map now before the Committee show over at 100,000 of property opposed to the messure. If fortor time were given at prejaring a remonstrance, I doubt not three times the present amountains. He said that the signatures to all putilities for the movement of property choices who were out of the reach of any assessment for the cap-use. Opposed to this is a petition of 500 or 700 property before a comment of the reach of any assessment for the cap-use. Opposed to this is a petition of 500 or of the extension. He are the superior of the cap-use of these assessments will fall.

Mr Richard E. Motor spoke in favor of the extension. He are the superior of the extension of the cap the superior of the superior of the cap the superior of the property of the superior of the su

adictics by the extension. He said that a change to the grade would be aformidable obstacle to the measure, but yet the grade would be materially improved by the change. One was is largely searched will be largely benefited. He said that rants were lower low in the part of the City intersected than they were twenty years are. The Harpers signed the petition prayings to the first-hough it would have out of a part of their buildings. He spate hisely of the advantage of would be to Broadway.

Ex Alderman Kelley spoke in favor of the measure, He gave as abstract of what had been said by the petitioners, and criticles of the remarks officed by those in favor of the measure. He she well by reference to successful that incover, ward which had hereard in value tow streets had been opened. In Waris where no new streets had been opined, proverly had deprecised He replied briefly to the choice case in the Contension Council by the opponents of the measure. Mr. Kelly answered in a few world the remarks of those who had preceded him. He said that no project ever started in this commonlity would be as advantageous to the city of the propending to the propending of the first of the Bowery.

Mr. Exocus Drum appeared in favor of the project. He represented the interest of the Bowery fank, and said that he had eased no remanably objection to the measure.

Mr. JOSEN'N PIGOTT made a few very humorous remarks in opposition to the catesians. His remarks were in substance so the previous meeting of the Committee.

Mr. RERITES SAIDMONE allow applies against the measure.

Mr. Exocus Drum appeared of the project.

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MEETING OF THE TEN GOVERNORS. The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms House was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in the Rotunds. Present-Governors Draper, West, Townsend, Smith, Dugro, Duke, Herrick, Pinchney and Cono ver. The President, Gov. DRAPER, in the Chair. The re-

ver. The Prasident, Gov. Drapen, in the Chair. The requisitions show the following number of persons remaining in the several institutions under their charge, for the week ending April 15: Belleyne Hospital, 666; Lunstin Asylum, 578; Alms House, 1,978; Penitontiary, 913; Penitentiary Hospital, 371; Work House, 484; Small Pox Horpital, 283; Randall's Island, 885; Do. Hospital, 238; City Frison, 233.—Total, 5,376. Decrease, 177. Number remaining April 8, 5,533; admitted from April 8 to April 15, 762—Fotal, 6,315. Died, 32; discharged, 844; sent to Penitentiary, 63—239. Remaining, 3,376.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Lunstin Asylum, calling the attention of the Governous to the crowded state of the Asylum, there being some 590 inmates, and suggested that a new wing be erected, or a farm be purchased on which to eract an editice for the confinement of the male lunstics.

Gov. Towseaso was in favor of providing additional accommodations, as he felt convinced that many of the deaths were caused by the crowded state of that institution.

On motion of Gov. Dung the communication was re-

On motion of Gov. Durz, the coramunication was referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylums to report. A communication was received from the resident physician of the Fenitentary Hospital, submitting a list of names of nina persons under his care chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. Referred to the Commissioners of Emigration. Referred to the Commissioners of Emigration. Beferred to the Committee on the Worst House reported in favor of appointing a Matrica to take sharge of the fentale wing of the Work House, at a salary of 3450 per annum—the Matron to have the appointment of Assistant Matrons. In favor of erecting an irren fence in front of the building, so fest long and 4 fest high. In favor of erecting a boathous, 30 feet wide and 40 test deep. In favor of building, a feace by work house labor between the Lunatic Asylum and the Work Hodge, of stone, 12 fest high. The report was accepted and salepted.

Gov. Disaping moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the various stage proprietors for the free use of their stages on the occasion of the visit of the Legislatura. Adopted.

Gov. Wiest moved that Master Geo. P. Kellock be ap-

Adopted.

Gov. Wzer moved that Master Geo. P. Kellock be appointed a Messenger to the Board at a salary of \$15 per antum. Adopted.

Gov. Dukz effered the following resolution which was

adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on Frisons he authorized to prome carpets for parlors, as public rooms of the Chy Frison, at an exponence excepts for parlors, as public rooms of the Chy Frison, at an exponence at excepting \$150.

Previous to the adjournment the President called the attention of the Committee of Out Door Poor to the demand against the Commissioners of Emigration, and hoped the Committee would immediately committee and hoped there.